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The commissioners are also required to investigate the question of monopoly control over any domestic article on the dutiable list, and to ascertain whether monopoly power is exercised either as regards "production, prices, or wages in the United States" or as regards "prices in any foreign market." In pursuing such investigations the commissioners are to "begin with the primary industries producing iron ore, coal, lumber, and other raw material from the natural resources of the country," and they are to "proceed in consecutive order as nearly as practicable from the industries producing raw materials to the industries producing finished products."

Provision is made for the suspension of duties by the president whenever it is found that any "agreement or arrangement" with reference to any dutiable article exists "by which the parties thereto unduly promote their advantage," or if it is found that any person or association "owns or controls such a proportion of any domestic article named on the dutiable list as to control the market price of such article, and any undue advantage is taken in the exercise of such control, and that this advantage is facilitated by the duties imposed on a like imported article." Special provision is made for those articles in which the labor cost is greater in the United States than in foreign countries. In such cases a duty is to be imposed equivalent to the difference in the labor cost of the domestic and foreign article; and in case the price of the raw material "is not controlled by agreement or arrangement" then there is to be added to the duty, "the difference between the domestic and foreign cost of the raw material." The suspension or reduction of any duty is to remain in force until removed or modified by congress.

Careful provision is made for carrying out the purposes of the bill. Ample authority is given the commissioners in making investigations, and full reports are required, so that the data collected from time to time may furnish a basis upon which the president and congress may act.

M. A. S.

Unemployment. The labor members of the British parliament have introduced a comprehensive measure designed to deal with the problem of unemployment. The bill proposes to secure to every unwillingly idle workman some form of employment, and failing the provision of work, maintenance is to be provided for him and his dependents at public expense. For the unemployables, the voluntary idlers, penal colonies are to be provided.

The plan of the labor party is to make the council of every county and

of every county borough the local unemployment authority. These local bodies are authorized to act together in order to carry out any plans for relieving the unemployed that may require co-operation of several authorities. All unemployed persons are to be registered by the council of every borough, county borough, urban district, or parish. In those parishes where there are no councils the overseers are to register the unemployed persons and communicate the information to the local unemployment authority of the district. The expenses of these local authorities are to be met by general taxation.

Where an unemployed person who has resided not less than six months in the area has registered himself as unemployed, it is proposed to make the local unemployment authority provide work for him within a period of six weeks, or, failing the provision of work, provide maintenance for him and his dependents. It is provided that where such a person has been offered reasonable work at reasonable wages and hours and he has refused it, the local authority is to be released from its duties toward that person.

Every county or borough council, under this scheme, is to establish an unemployment committee to which all matters relating to the exercise by a local unemployment authority of their powers and duties, except the raising of a tax or borrowing money, shall stand referred. The chairman of this committee and a majority of its members are to be members of the council, but other persons of experience in industrial or agricultural organization may be appointed. One-fifth of the committee are to be selected from recommendations made by trade unions.

This unemployment committee is to "draw up a scheme or schemes for providing work for the registered unemployed persons of their area, and such scheme or schemes shall, so far as possible, provide for classification of applicants for work, so that they may be set to work which is suitable to the needs of the individual applicant, provided that in all cases of physical and industrial unfitness special regard shall be given to the ultimate improvement of the applicants." The unemployment committee is also to prepare a scheme of maintenance for those for whom no employment can be found. When the local unemployment authority is of opinion that unemployment in any case is due to deliberate and habitual disinclination to work, it may, after trial in a court of summary jurisdiction, send him to a reformatory colony for a period not to exceed six months. The committee may also assist any unemployed person by aiding the removal to another area of that person and any of his dependents.

Besides the unemployment committees in each local district, it is proposed to have a central unemployment committee to consist of persons representing the board of agriculture, the board of trade, the board of education, the local government board, and persons nominated by the Trades Union Congress and the General Federation of Trade Unions, with a secretary appointed by the president of the local government board. This central committee is to frame schemes for the provision of work for unemployed persons; to establish and maintain training farms and forest schools for the training of persons desiring to fit themselves for occupations connected with the land; to establish reformatory colonies for those convicted of deliberate and habitual disinclination to work; to make regulations as to the form and extent of the maintenance to be provided for those for whom no work can be found; to coordinate the work of the local committees and to advise them on any matters relating to unemployment.

When in any local district more than four per cent of the wage-earners in the area are registered as unemployed, the district is to be considered as suffering from exceptional unemployment. In such cases the local unemployment authority passes a resolution declaring this to be the case. Then the local committees may provide work for the excess of unemployed over four per cent at the expense of parliament; or the unemployed in the areas suffering from exceptional unemployment may be put to work on works of national utility; or failing the provision of work, the central unemployment committee is to provide maintenance for such persons and their dependents.

It is further provided that under no circumstances shall an unemployment committee supply workmen to any employer of labor during times of trade disputes in which he is involved; also that the provision of work or assistance or maintenance shall not disentitle a recipient to be registered or to vote as a parliamentary, county, or parochial elector, or as a burgess.

This plan of the labor party was presented to parliament on April 30, 1909. The bill was defeated, although half the commons voted for it. The government has now introduced a substitute measure which embodies a number of the labor party's ideas, but does not go so far. This measure will be described in the next number of the *Review*.

WM. M. LEISERON.

Wages Boards for Sweated Industries. In 1889 the British House of Lords committee on sweating presented its report. "The Lords on